EUROPE.

Review of Political Affairs of

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Reception of Maximilian's Remains in Spain.

The steamship City of Boston, which arrived as this ort last evening, brought our special correspondence rom all parts of Europe, which give interesting details of the cable despatches up to the last moment.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

dition! Review of the Past Year-Failure of Napoleon's Schemes—Prospects of War and Speculations on Anti-Napoleonic Combina-tions—The Pope's Present to the Emperor— Female Education—Personni and Press Mat-

The year 1867 was not a prosperous or pleasant one, politically, for this government. In fact, a review of what was accomplished during the past twelve months will cause one to understand the need for the Emperor leon that 1808 may be marred by some from the acan expedition, which was so complete adure; the Luxembourg question, another c; the Germanic Confederation, which to the danger of France was consolidated; the unfortunecessity which brought about the second expents are to be placed to the discredit of escat year opens with every prospect that rate some great war out of which France victorious. The Prussians would e advantage of superior arms,

war is more a menace to us then Prumia at the fa Germanic confederation," the probabilities never will be if that alliance is to endanger the of Austria. This being the case, it becomes appearance would have no ally in ease of war, course she could expect no help from d, and spain is too feeble to inin any quarral between the greater. Russia has her own policy to pursue, while one are bothered, no that there remains but the tot France fighting Prussia and Italy, the latter of course, secretally aided by England, who would thing better than to see France weakened. Dethe prospect is not the most pleasant for this y, and well may the more cautious deprecate subtility of such a condict. It must be confessed, we that the parties more directly concerned—the ad any—ask for nothing better.

Fary to all expectation, the Italian Cabinet is formed, under the presidency of General Menacho reasins the position of Minister of Foreign. M. Cadorna is to be the Minister of Foreign. M. Crambray Digny will retain the position of r of Finance, Admiral Ribbotti will be Minister of the Nay and M. Brogilo that able. Works. As regards the War De-

Minister of Finance, Admiral Ribbotti will besoftle Menter of the Navy and M. Broglio that
of Puble Works. As regards the War Department, no one has yet accepted that
administration. Of course the firends of Italy assert
that this Cabinet was never formed save under conditions which render it quite probable that Italy will ere
leng make some decided advance in the direction likely
to suit the masses. Whether there is any foundation
for these rumors will doubtiess soon appear.

The English and French governments, it is asserted,
are much perplexed by the present condition of Russia.
It is feared that the meeting of Russian diplomats
which has just taxen place at St. Petersburg is portentieus of mischief in the East, and that at no remote
date. A number of Russian officers are at present travelling in Turkey, making, it is supposed, tours of observatin. It is understood here that Baron de Budberg
beforele left Faris (he was not present at the New

cieux of mischief in the East, and that at no remote date. A number of Russian officers are at present traveiling in Turkey, making, it is supposed, tours of observatin. It is understood here that Baron de Budberg before he left Paris (he was not present at the New Year cremonial), intimated to the Emperor Napoleon's government that is consequence of the latter having failed to comprehend properly the note addressed by Russial-Trausia and Italy to the Porte, the Russian government reserves the right to carry out the policy described in that note, either alone or in concert with Prussiand Italy.

The sigmentation of the Prussian war budget is commente upon in the blitterest spirit by the French journals, who sneer at the reasons given by the Berlin journals for the increase—that is, the advanced price of cata and forge. The greater part of the supplementary credit is absorbed by the increased pay of the army. The commending officers of regiments of the guard and troops of the line, with the exception of those of the Gardesi du Corpa, will receive 2,000 thalers (3f. 75c. each) is annum. The pay of the first and second lisuitants has been raised by 60 thalers. Military surgeons by the whole corps d'afmée will receive 1,800 interessed pay 1,000 thalers; the smittants are to got 360nteed of 360; the accommants, 500 instead of 500. There are also augmentations for the cavalry and for the travelling expenses of soldiers on leave of absence, do. The the whole corps d'afmée will receive 1,800 etc. 360nteed of 360; the accommants, 500 instead of E00. There are also augmentations for the cavalry and for the travelling expenses of soldiers on leave of absence, do. The the wrong the receive 1,800 in the accomment will be needed to defy the increased expenditure. On the other hand & Prussian journals laugh to scorn the pacific speechs of Napoleon and the honeyed articles of his efficient grains. They point out the enormous armaments thich Prance is making at present, dwell upon the centant experiments going on in all the ars

A faw; those who have survived Mentana send an affectionate state to their general. Hasten the completion of our unit. Call upon us—we shall be ready.

Garibid lost no time in replying—not by telegram,

My Dat Frant-Alady sends me the following moto:—
"by perverance victory is achieved." I hope the Italians
will nessyring remind the world of this device, affectionvice greeings to the companions in arms of yours,
UARIBALDI.

will neverting remind the world of this device. Affectionvice greengs to the companions in arms of yours.

GARIRALDI.

It is impored that Marshal McMahon is to be recalled
to Par, although he has as yet scarcely reached
Agiers The cause announced for this is one which
will tast the public sentiment by surprise. In fact it is
so difficit to obtain a confirmation of the rumor that I
am inched to doubt its authenticity. It is said the
harasals to sasist at the ceremonies attendant upon
the beothal of the Prices Imperial to a German
Frinces Raving applied to those who should know all
about its and finding them ignorant upon the subject,
it have pod reason to disbetieve the on det.

It is morneed that the Pope's Nuncio is to hand to
the Emeral Napoleon the saword and crown or helinet
present dyearly, in times past, by the pontiffs to those
soversing of princes who had signalized themselves by
great vacrits over the infides or in desince of the
Church The sword in question was large, two-edged
one, brad and long, having a massive handle of pure
gold. Imarthe custom for the Pope to bless the sword
and themselves on Caristmas Bay, in great state, and it
was the sank to the favored individual and remitted
tion. It hands by a cardinal. Among those
cutors Justery as having received the honer
wise Egone of Savoy, (arignan, son of Eugene
to the ent and decisive victory over the troops of the
Mostear Emperor, Mustapha II, Jean de la Valette,

Grand Master of Malta, after his victory over the Turks, also received the sword and belmet. This ceremony recalls to misd that of the Golden Rose. Ever smee the fourteenth century the Pope biesses on the last Sunday of Easter a golden rose, to be presented to one among the Catholic soversighs as a proof of the esteem and assection of his Holiness. In days past, when there arese quarrels concerning the succession to a throne, the prince receiving the Golden Rose considered it as a sign of the Pontifical approval of his claim, and the fact was in itself of great influence upon the people.

In a former jetter I referred to the misaken zeal of certain employes of the Ministry of the Interior who seed to the provincial journals too many letters addressed to Simon. The opposition journals had beau join in making acrossite comments upon the nutitplicity of Simona and the strange similarity in eight of their correspondents, but this seems to have had but little effect upon the Division de in Press here, at the careless parties are out once more with a letter approving the lirat lucubration and commenting on its good sense and well feunded conclusions. To this the Decate makes the following rejoinder, which I reproduce here owing to the importance of the makter treated:—

importance of the matter treate; —
According to a part of the independent press, the letters from Paris, which have received more attention the they deserve, enamate from the Ministry of the Interior Such a rumor should be contradicted immediately. To moment at which the Emperor announces to the representatives of foreign Powers his pacific dispositions would likehosen by the Minister of the Interior to get his cleri

ent time. In its report it says:—"In order to continue the works intended to place Rome out of danger of an attack, the Minister of Arms saked a first sum of 150,000f., which was immediately placed at his disposation. This being a point of primary necessity, a further sum of 350,000f. has been allotted to it. Other payments have been made as foliows:—Succor for the wounded, 8,000f.; amistance for the troops on campaign, 20,000f.; for the damage at Serriston, 10,000f.; cloth for uniforms and waist beits, 28,000f.; artillery, mountain piecos, 21,000f.; blankets, 90,000f.; revolvers, 50,000f, material for ambulances, 40,000f.; revolvers, 50,000f, material for ambulances, 40,000f.; works for the defence of Rome, 500,000f.; total, 767,009f.; and as the total sum hitherto received is 1,737,000f. there is a disposable balance in hand of 970,000f. The Pontifical army, like the French, will have two kinds of musket, some transformed on the French system, and some sulfrely new, on the Remington plan. The former will have the advantage of being ready very soon. They will cost, with a supply of cartridges to the value of 50f., 75f. each; that is 375,000f. for 5,000 muskets. The latter are of remarkable simplicity, and are approved of by all competent men. With 75f. worth of cartridges they will cost 160f.—that is, for 5,000, 500,000f., making altogether 1,175,000f., an amount which the unpaid subscriptions will certainly cover. Both systems are its course of execution, and will be pushed forward with the greatest celerity. These weapons will meet the first necessities of the Pontifical troops, but will not suffice to constitute the reserve in dispensable for every army. According to the views of the Minister of Arms, there are still required 10,000 necessities of the catholic will not slacken, and suggests that necessities will custail still further expenses. Thus, in concluding, the committee expresses the hope that the seal of the Catholic will not slacken, and suggests that next year, without interfering with Peter's peace, 15,000 contributions of 600f., spread throughout the Carterian world, may provide for the support of 15 suants tole, 8,000°, porch for the defense of Rev. 2000°, works for the defense of Rev. 2000°, total, 107,000°, more for the defense of Rev. 2000°, total, 107,000°, total and the local sea hitherton hand of 90,000°. The Paulitical warry, little abs Presented on the Remarked Paulitic Street of the Remarked Paulitic St

services to the empire might not excite Hungarian usy, the former on the same day addressed a letter "soizes the opportunity to express to you the just testimony of my regards for your successful cooperation in effecting the settlement (with Hungary), and for the powerful support which you have contributed to the solution of that difficult and important

Auersperg completed his list for the cis-Leithan Minis-try and presented it to the Kaiser. The list was accepted

constitution and the consequent close of the Re occasioned Prince Auersperg's abstinance for a considerable period from political life, but he was re-elected into the Bohem an Diet in 1867, and was conspicuous for his efforts to gain a majority for the party favorable to the constitution. The Prince is distinguished in society for especial amiability, and exhibits so much nobility in mind and conduct that Herr von Schmorling styled him "the first gentleman of Austria"—a title that soon be-

came popular.

Count Edward Taaffe, the Deputy President, is the

been acquired in the Reichsrath, and it is not to be denied that he is among the severest critics of this department. His achievements, however, in the field of jurisprudence are still more extensive, and his advent to the Ministry of Justice is generally approved.

Dr. Rudolf Brestel, who has had the occurage to undertace the most difficult post among all the ministries—namely, that of Finance—was born at Vienna in Islid. His chief studies in youth were philosophy and mathematics. From 1844 to 1848 he flied the office of Assistant Professor of Elementary Mathematics at the Vienna University, and became a member of the Austrian Reichsrath in 1848. He entered subsequently into journalism, and has held the post of secretary at the Credit Institution for Trade and Commerce since 1856. In 1861 he was elected to the Lower Austrian Diet, and thence passed into the Reichsrath. He is known as a ready speaker and a frm adherent of the constitutional party.

and thence passed into the Reichsrath. He is known as a ready speaker and a firm adherent of the constitutional party.

Dr. Berger, the Minister without portfolio, was born in Moravia in 1816. Losing his parents early in life he had to encounter hardships while going through the gymnanium at Olimuts, but entered with great zeal upon the study of mathematics while attending lectures on philosophy. In 1834 he went to Vicana, where he studied law, but still indulged his liking for mathematics by attending Littrow's astronomical lectures. Subsequently he devoted himself entirely to the study of law, and took his decree as doctor in 1841. Several articles from his pen appearing about this time in legal periodicals brought him into notice, and in 1848 he was appointed assistant teacher of natural and oriminal law at the Thorestan Ritterakademie. In 1848 he published "Prass Freedom and Frees Law," and the same year was elected a member of the National German Parliament by a Moravian constituency. Frankfort gave him opportunities of displaying his striking talent as a public speaker, his speech against the proposed offer of the dignity of German Emperor to the King of Prussia arousing great sensation. Returning to Vienna, Dr. Berger obtained the appointment of advocate in that capital, acquired allarge practice, and was especially distinguished in defence. Since that time he has published several legal works.

SPAIN. MA dein

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Arrival of the Frigute Novara with Maximilian's Remains—Exchange of Courtesies—Movements of Admiral Farragut.

Case, Dec. 30, 1867.

of the Austrian war vessel Novara, on the 26th inst. Her appearance on entering was very impressive. Her ssaign was at half mast and all topsails lowered. When her arrival was officially announced, her Catholic from three until noon on the 29th inst she fired a gun each quarter of an hour. The consequence of this beoming of cannon for three days and nights was rain in terrents. I assure you the pluvial god sent down his this city have had ample time to cogitate, in doors,

The Civil Governor offered his services to the Vice Admiral on board of the Novara, but regretted that the rigid quarantine prevented him from paying his perspects to the remains of the unfortunate Em-

sonal respects to the remains of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian. The answer of the Vice Admiral to the Governor's letter is as follows—

Vice Admiral Tegethoff has the honor to present his respects to his Excellency the Civil Governor of Cadis, and begs him to accept the assurance of his most sincere gratitude for the sympathetic sentiments that the authorities of her Catholic Majesty have manifested to him on the arrival of the Novara with the mortal remains of his Majesty the Emperor Maximilian; and he charges himself to give an exast account of their marked estentions to the august imperial family of Austria.

Pillmore administration, passed through here last wook on his way to Malaga.

No vesseds have arrived here with breadstuffs—you know our ports are open for "the taff of life"—from the United States since the promulation of the royal order permitting foreign grain to cute duty free.

Admiral Farragut is at Port Maion. I understand the Admiral's father was a native of his sland.

Forty-one American vessels have trived here since the last of January; only twenty arrived in 1866.

Address of the Spanish Corte-Position of Spain on the Roman Question. Marki, Jan. 2, 1868.

The Chamber of Deputies has unanisously passed the draft of the address in reply to the speech from the throne laid before it by the committee. The most notable passage is the following, in which he Chamber refers to the position of Spain with regain to the Roman

ble passage is the following, in which he Chamber refers to the position of Spain with regail to the Roman question:—

The Deputies may be permitted to expess their estisfaction at the flattering and pacific state) our relations with friendly Fowers, and to render theselves the interpreters of the extreme joy that hasbeen produced in all truly Spanish, and consequently Jatholic hearts, by your Majesty's magnificent wordsrelative to the Pontifical power and faverable to the inspendence and stability of the legitimate power and to incontestible rights of the Holy Set.

While making use of the initiative ast taking up the attitude suitable to an eminently Catholic nation, and while offering to the Emperor of the Fonch, a friend and ally of Spain, the support of our most co-operation and even of our forces in case it should be thought mecassary to employ them in the defence of the legitimate rights of the Holy Sec, the government has deserved well of the nation, has shown self worthy of the Queen who happily occupies the thrue of Isabella for the integrity of its faith during severenturies. In the horrible struggle of the revolution agast legitimacy of force against right, the Holy Sec imbolizes the cause of right and of legitimacy. By ser finial love towards this Holy Father, by the moral funcace of her opinion, by her language and her vote, if the European Conference came to be realized, Spain mutassume the poet of honor and of justice at the sight of he Sovereim Pontiff, who is the most august, the calest and the most venerable figure of contemporary histly,

Liabilities of Naturalized Citizens-lecessity

Liabilities of Naturalized Citizens—cessity of an Understanding Between Grea Britain and America.

From the London Times, January and America.

The United States Congress is siready actingapon the President's suggestion and the inabilities of staralized citizens must soon become the subject of series negotiation. On the 19th of last monit there was i debate in the Sexate upon a petition soliciting projection in general terms for American citizens domiciles abroad. The immediate occasion of this petition appeal to have been the revival of an old dispute with Prussias respecting the alleged claims of that Power to the milary service of Prussians naturalized in America, bucaciually residing in the country of their birth. Now the Prussia represents North Germany and that a rigit system of congription is established throughout the diffederation, the question has acquired a new importate had will not be solved without difficulty. The design, however, inevitably expanded into a discussion of the still larger question opened by the Fenian roscoutions in Ireland. Segator Conness, who like in a very hostile spirit towards this country, suid that American citizens had been convicted in our crus not only for acts done but for words uttered in Aberica; and Mr. Reverdy Johnson expressed great infination at the retural of a jury de medicate to natural born British subjects afterwards naturalized in America, the president of the Committee, declared that it would not be saived thore. He added that, in his opinion, the therefore on Foreign Relations, our Mr. Sunner, as Charrian of that Committee, declared that it would not be saived thore. He added that, in his opinion, the timerical permission of congration by Great Britain, could with the doctrine of perpetual allegance, involved allowning that aburdity, and predicted that, on a candit remination, our government would not maintain the latter claim. In the meantime large meetings have been held in various parts of fire Union to assert the right of "foreign born citizens abrend,

province of municipal enactment, and it so happens that, whatever condict may exist between the interests of the two countries, there is here no conflict between their respective coulds. This, indeed, is fully acknowledged in one of the resolutions carried at a recent which one of the resolutions carried at a recent which one of the plants when the right of expatriation, recognizing the right of American citizens to change their allegance, thereby setting an example to Europe, and depriving foreign governments of the plausible objections now urged against our position in this matter."

On the other hand, some misapprehension seems to provail in American Senians have been tried in Ireland. We have not the indictments or a detailed report of the proceedings actually before us, and are not, therefore, in a condition to prove a negative; but we are not aware that any prisoner now under seniones was tried for treasonable acts committed in the United States. No doubt a natural born British subject might have been so tried under the Treason Felony act had the law officers of the Crown thought proper so to frame the charge; but, to the best of our behef, a different course has been pursued, and most if not all the party who disembarked from the Erics's Hope were actually tried for offences committed in Ireland, or within three miles of the Irish coast. General Warren, in particular, who has addressed a memorial to the American Senate, alleging that he was in New York when his supposed crime was perpetrated, was a prominent leader among the fillousters who attempted to hand arms at Sligo, and one of those who compelled the pilot to take an illegal eath. Had he simply attended Fenian meetings at New York and revisited Iroland peaceably he might never have been arrested at all. It is not difficult to account for the erroneous impression which has possessed the minds of the American public. In the first place, although the actual crime may have been committed on Irish soil or in Irish waters, a great deal of the evidence o

ITALY.

Retractation of Cardinal Andrea.
Rosz, Jan. 7, 1868.
The Official Journal of this morning publishes the reon of Cardinal Andrea, It is dated 26th Deheretical doctrines of which he disapproves. The Cardinal adheres to the address of the bishops assembled at Rome in June, 1867; he withdraws his protest against the Pontifical brief of the 12th June, 1866, and asks pardon of the Pope and all those whom he has offended. Baron Von Sigismund presented his creden-tials to the Pope to-day as Bavarian Minister.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Horns and Hoofs of the Southern Negre C. C. Martin presented the following:-

C. C. Martin presented the following:

An Ordinance on franchise and other matters therein contained.

Be it enacted by the people of Georgia, in convention assembled, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any election in this State or hold any office of profit or honor in the same unless he can read the Bible and the constitution of this State; provided, that no free person of color is hereby prohibited, and persons and persons of color is hereby prohibited, and persons violating this ordinance, as well as the minister or officer performing the ceremony of marriage, shall be punished by confinement in sepurate apartments in the panisoniary for not less than ten nor more than twenty years, or be banished to Africa or Liberia at their own expense, at the option of the parties.

The above resolution created a general outburst of indignation, and many members waxed exceedingly wrathy. Soveral sitempts were made while it was being read to prevent it being proceeded with, but to no purpose. Still the felonious ordinance went on, and even the blushes of A. Alpeorla (aegro) had no effect in squelching the foul missile. After a great and prolonged excitement the document was declared out of order under the rule, and was dismissed, two or three negroes moving that the gentleman be sent to Liberia himself. Instead of anything like the above being adopted by the Convention the contrary was the case, as shown in the presentation of propositions disfranchising whites, securing hegro suffrage and negro officeholding, making other advances on the high road to misoegenation.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Messenger.]

holding, making other advances on the high road to miscegnation.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Messenger.]

The devit has peopled out of his don at Atlanta just as we have been predicting all along, and now stands in full view of the people of this devoted commonwealth. Erect, grim and unblushing he scores alike concomment of any of his deformation or compromise of any of his hell-inspired principles or purposes. We have told the people from the first what would come of the thing that cails itself a convention. We knew that it would not disappoint us, and we warned all honest men to hope for nothing, to believe nothing and to countenance nething from it.

In the North Carolina Convention, the following research

In the North Carolina Convention the following resolutions were ordered to lie over. They form a part of a series presented on the 17th by a conservative mem-

series presented on the 17th by a conservative member, and, therefore, there is no hope for their adoption however truthful their declarations may be:—

That the white and black races are distinct by nature, and that any and all efforts to abolish or abridge such distinction and to degrade the whites to the level of the black race are crimes against the civilization of the age and against God.

That the governments of the United States and of the averal states were instituted by white men, and that while the lives, liberty and property of the black race should be profected by just laws, these governments ought to be controlled by white men only.

That we appeal to the sense of justice of the masses of the Northern people to remove from the intelligent people of the Southern States the degradation now heaped upon them, and to consider the dire results to the whole country if the policy of depriving eight millions of people of the services of their statesmen, disfranchising intelligent whites and transferring political power into the hands of blacks shall be continued.

Instead of taking this view of the subject a large mejority of the Convention passed a resolution to expel

Instead of taking this view of the subject a large majority of the Convention passed a resolution to expel any reporter who should apply the term "negro" to any of the black members or otherwise detract from the "dignity and respectability" of the body. The Raisigh Sentinel, the paper toward which these exclusion favors were especially addressed, gives the following explanation of the matter:—

The head and front of our offending, it appears, is that our reporter draws an "odorous" distinction as Dog. berry would say, in classifying "gentlemen of African descent" as negroes. We recollect that, at the radical Convention which assembled in this city in March isst, some toasy with a white exin took occasion to express puritanical anxiety that all distinctions of too or should be abolished in enrolling the names of delegates, when Harris (the preson negro delegate from this county) protested against it. He said that "he was not ashamed of his." We are serry to see that Jim has become ashamed of his." We are serry to see that Jim has become ashamed of his color, and he hoped the gentleman over the way was not ashamed of the solor. Perhaps it is not so surprising that white men, who have gone down to the level of the negro, should be ashamed of thoirs.

In the South Carolina Convention all the officers except two are back—that being the prepunderaling color of the body. One, however, was soon dismissed on the ground or incompetency. The speech of the President, and in reward of his bravery has presented in the older. Perhaps it is not so surprising that white men, who have gone down to the level of the negro, should be ashamed of thoirs.

In the South Carolina Convention all the officers except two are back—that being the prepunderaling color of the body. One, however, was soon diamissed on the ground or incompetency. The speech of the President, and in reward of his bravery has presented in the older. Perhaps the following the finite field the color of the same of the field that the content of the field that the fie

Dr. Mackey, on taking the chair, was somewhat conse

Hauling Down the Fing of Grant.
The Mobile Timet, which for a long time had the fing of Grant for President and Fessenden for Vice President flying at its masthead, hauls downe its colors with the

Important Conservative Address to the Peo-pic of Alabams.

An address, signed by Benjamin Fitzpatrick and many other respectable white citizens of Alabams, has been published. It recommends that the conservative citizens refrain from voting altogether on the question of the adoption or rejection of the new constitution, and sets forth at length the reasons for the recommends

By the law of Congress, as it new stands, a majority of the registered voters of the State must vote in the election, or the constitution is not adopted. There are about 167,000 registered voters in the State, so that it will require \$4.000 votes to adopt the constitution. We about 167,000 registered voters in the State, so that it will require \$4.000 votes to adopt the constitution. We could not, under the unfair influences arrayed against us, reasonably hope to secure more than \$4,000 votes against the constitution, and unless we do we would not accomplish more by voting than we would by refusing to vote. Then the most cortain way of defeating the constitution, as the law now stands, is to refrain from voting. But in the event the law is changed by Congress, and it is enacted that the majority of the votes cast shall decide upon the adoption or rejection of the constitution, the Congress will then have been forced to a departure from the law which it has ordained and the rais which it had presented for itself and the people of the State in determining whether this constitution should be the constitution of Alabama, and will be compelled to exhibit to the world the fact that the constitution they impose is not the constitution of the people of

The address proceeds to argue that if the whites join will be used as an argument by their opponents as from practically asserting their hostility thereto. The following are among the closing paragraphs of the

In advising you to refrain from voting we de not mean to commit you to hon-setion. On the contrary, we advise and athort you to every kind and mode of peaceful and fair action except in voting only. We urge upon you to induce any white man not hereofore registered, who can register, to do so as seen as the registration boards exsemble, as they will do in a few days. We advise you to use all your powers of persuasion to keep all from voting at the proposed election; for the fewer the number who vote the less will be the moral impress of their action, and the more giaring the outrage threatened to be committed upon the people of Alabama and upon the great underlying principle of our resubbless.

unclean thing, but protest in slient fertitude against the unconstitutional oppression.

The Advertiser is not disposed to be satisfied with

here reasons. But the Montgomery Mail and Advertiser endorse them.

Political Miscellany.

Mr. Marshall Jewell, nominated by the republicans of Connecticut as their candidate for Governor, is one of the most extensive and enterprising leather manufacturers in that State. He is a younger brother of Hon. Harvey Jewell, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of

In the North Carolina Reconstruction Convention one of the hody servants of Jeff Davis, who was captured with him, was elected principal doorkeeper. In the South Carolina Convention the assistant secretary, ongrossing clerk, doorkeepers, sergeant-at-arms and mes-

songers are all colored.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania has been called to meet in Harrisburg March 4.

The New York Radical State Convention meets in Syracuse on the 5th of February.

Will Cumback declines being considered a candidate for the radical nomination for Governor of Indiana. This Will probably fears an anti-radical expression of the will of the people next fall.

A mad dog has just been killed in Cincinnati. A mad dog has just been shot in Philadelphia.

Miss Emma Hunt is enrolling clerk of the Kansaw

Legislature.

The Quimby divorce case in Chicago will probably now be settled without further cross action. Two thousand new houses were erected in Louisville in 1867.

The Boston Transcript says the Common Council of that city is composed of much good timber. It always was more or less famous for wooden heads.

Immense quantities of pickerel are caught in Cotton pond, Oils, a thousand pounds being sometimes caught in one day.

Mr. Henry Activity A brilliant meteor was seen in Troy on the morning of the 8th inst.

in one day.

Mr. Henry Anthoin, of Biddleford, has lost all his family, wife and two children, within fourteen days by diphtheria.

A man named David Sullivan was availed by a number of ruffans in Believille, Ontario, New Year's day, and beaten to death. The murderers escaped,

Milton K. Declus, conductor on the Middle Ground (Ohio) Railroad, was crushed to death while coupling cars on the 8th met.

cars on the 8th inst.

Colonel E. McK. Rudson, Inspector General Third Military district, has left New Orleans on an inspecting tour in Florida. Colonel Hudson was once first colonel of the Foerth New York Volunteers.

A man named John Davis was killed by the care of the Rudson River Railroad at Garrison's Station last night. He was a workman on the Poughkeepsie way freight train.

Another these these colones are considered to the care of the Rudson River Railroad at Garrison's Station last night. He was a workman on the Poughkeepsie way freight train.